



The Newest Hat.

THE POST said: "One of the newest fashions in millinery is the bonnet of the director order, with wide soft ash ribbon tied at one ear. These bonnets are becoming to everyone, except the hopelessly commonplace, and they will be voted suitable to all occasions short of full dress. The ash ribbon brightens the brightest face and is wonderfully helpful to the face that is a little faded."

With the latest received importers' surplus stock, we shall be able to reproduce this hat for only \$5.



Flowers at 7c and 15c bunch for choice—on importers' sample lot, all those used by his traveling salesmen and all those used at his New York office at the prices asked.



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The President and other McKinley men will occupy President Thomson's private car, which has been tendered for the trip. The cabinet officers and the ambassadors of foreign governments will go on the same train with the President. The Vice President and the members of both branches of Congress will go to New York on another train, which will leave the Pennsylvania station a few minutes later than the one that will carry the President.

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Union League Club. In all probability, the President and Mrs. McKinley will return to Washington immediately after the reception is over.

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The office at the present time is vacant and has been since last summer, and Mr. Fisher urged the President to take immediate action in the matter. It is more than probable that Sharkey will receive the appointment, as he is endorsed by Senator Platt and almost the entire Republican delegation of the Empire State.

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Senator Elkins introduced to the President Mr. J. H. Gaines, of Charleston, W. Va., who wants to be appointed United States district attorney for West Virginia. Col. Cobb, of Georgia, was closeted with Mr. McKinley for some time and discussed several State appointments, chief among them being the position of United States marshal, for which Walter Johnson is slated. Senator McKelvie of Oregon wanted to have O. H. Denney appointed minister to Hawaii.

The President had the pleasure of meeting the members of the Washington baseball team for the first time on yesterday. The party which included J. Earl Wagner, Col. Cobb, and Manager Schenck, were presented to Mr. McKinley by President Nick Young. The following members of the team were introduced in turn to Mr. McKinley: McGuire, Win Mercer, McJames, Al Maul, Lester German, St. Swain, Norton, Charlie Abbey, Ashe, Kimble, Ed. Cartwright, O'Brien, DeMontreville, Reilly, Wigley, Selbach, Brown, and Lush.

President Young, on behalf of the club, invited Mr. McKinley to be present at the opening game here on Thursday with the Senators and Brooklyn. Mr. McKinley said that if his official duties would permit he would certainly be present.

The President takes great interest in the national game, and gave the Leaguers to understand that he would in all probability attend some of the other games at National Park during the coming season.

Representative Low saw the President yesterday and again urged the appointment of Herbert W. Bowen, the present consul general at Barcelona, as minister to Spain. A strong fight is being made in Bowen's behalf, and in all probability he will receive the appointment. Senator Nelson again saw the President in reference to ex-representative Keller, of Minnesota, who is ambitious to succeed Herman Stamp as Commissioner of Immigration. Senator Nelson also introduced Prof. Theodore Burgen, of St. Paul, who wanted to pay his respects to the President. Representative Fow of Illinois, introduced A. O. Thorne and Samuel Clover, both of whom wanted to be appointed to consuls.

A party of beautiful young school girls, resident in Easter costumes, were presented to Mr. McKinley by Prof. J. H. Apple, the principal of their school.

MANUFACTURERS' SURPLUS STOCK SALE.

THE PALAIS ROYAL has achieved another triumph, whereby manufacturers' and importers' surplus stock will be distributed at less than late wholesale prices. Thank the cold spring, pity the overloaded producers, give some credit to the Palais Royal enterprise, and congratulate yourself. Since this is to be a sale of deeds and not words, let us at once inform you of the bargains resulting from the now completed negotiations, and remind you that the sale commences tomorrow at 8 a. m. promptly.



The above illustration is of China Toilet Set, consisting of 9 pieces, decorated in 3 different colors. \$1.48 instead of \$2.25. Merchants will know that \$1.48 is less than late wholesale price.

<p>98c For \$1.75 Gowns. 1,211 Night Gowns that will be quickly purchased by ladies who appreciate beauty of styles and best materials.</p> <p>Materials are finest English long cloth, French cambric and American muslin, with embezzles and lace that will be rapidly admired by connoisseurs.</p>	<p>16c For 25c Bags. 573 Solid Leather Shopping Bags. Usual wholesale price is 21 cents each. 25c. the heretofore lowest retail price.</p> <p>And 47 cents for choice of the makers' surplus stock of fine Pocketbooks, Card Cases, Music Bells. Some worth only 50 cents, but others 95c. and 75c. values.</p>	<p>34c For 50c Stoves. 188 Nickel Oil Stoves, with large iron tank and 4-inch wick.</p> <p>These stoves are admirably constructed, absolutely safe and incomparably economical—the best 50c stove in existence.</p>	<p>15c For 25c Dimities. 10,000 yards of 1897 Imported Dimities. The new season's most beautiful effects.</p> <p>Regular patrons are urged to supply themselves Monday, not only because the price is 15c instead of 25c a yard, but because choice is offered of a virgin stock.</p>	<p>99c For \$1.50 Suiting. 4,000 yards of these Imported Wool Fabrics, made expressly for women's tailor-made costumes.</p> <p>All the styles as seen in best imported costumes. Being double width, five yards is enough for a suit.</p>	<p>64c For \$1 Wrappers. 1,250 Lawn and Percale Wrappers that are spring pictures of rare beauty.</p> <p>Sizes 32 to 40, in stripes and figures, in pinks, blues, and black and white effects. The body is lined, the skirt extra wide.</p>
<p>35c For 50c Garments. 1,500 Swiss Ribbed Combination Suits, in spring weight, for ladies' wear.</p> <p>The vests come in high neck and short sleeves and low neck and no sleeves. The drawers reach to the knees only. \$1 for three suits—three for price of two.</p>	<p>35c For 50c Syringes. 500 "Fountain" Syringes, with three hard rubber tubes, in box. Guaranteed by the makers and us.</p> <p>Every woman knows or should know of the "Fountain" Syringe. Sold for 75 cents at the drug stores, though 50 cents is the regular price here.</p>	<p>8c For 12½c Towels. 2,400 of these well-known Hemmed Linen Huck Towels, 20x36 inches.</p> <p>50c. Instead of 75c. for Stamped and Hemmed 30-inch Table Covers. And only 25c. dozen for the "Helen" Embroidery Cotton.</p>	<p>8c For 12½c Ginghams. 12,000 yards of Sea Island Zephyr Ginghams, showing that these best of 1897 domestic productions equal the more expensive imported goods.</p> <p>The fabric is as sheer as lawn; shown in fifty different and exquisite designs of plaids, stripes, checks, figures, in art shades of heliotropes, greens, pinks, blues, etc., etc.</p>	<p>10c and up to 75c. 10,000 yards of Point Lierre Laces, in match sets, 10c to 75c instead of 15c to \$1 yard.</p> <p>These are this spring season's favorite lace, in shades varying from cream to almost gold color. The designs are superb, the widths 1½ to 6 inches.</p>	<p>49c For \$1 Waists. 1,500 Ladies' Shirt Waists from the world-making makers of the United States.</p> <p>Not all \$1 Waists, but none made to retail at less than 75 cents. All sizes, in this season's most attractive styles.</p>
<p>25c For 35c Hose. 4,800 pairs of Superior Yarn Dyed Lisle Thread Stockings that every lady will see are regular 35c. hose.</p> <p>The white toes and heels will tell you they were dyed before weaving, and therefore, more durable than cheaper made stockings.</p>	<p>39c For 50c Novels. 1,500 of these Books—the Rand & McNally Co.'s 20th Century Series.</p> <p>The well-known 50c Books, with polished red buckram covers and gilded edges. Choice of the best works of the world's best authors.</p>	<p>\$4.48 For \$6.50 Beds. 55 White Enamel and Brass Beds, finished by the Hammer process of chilled Steel.</p> <p>This English method of finishing assures much harder, cleaner, and therefore greater durability. These beds, in all sizes, were never as little as \$4.50.</p>	<p>79c For \$1 Silks. 5,000 yards of Plain and Fancy Silks, in black and colors.</p> <p>In the latest 27-inch Printed Foulards in the exquisite designs and colorings as displayed in the show windows of New York's leading establishments, where \$1 a yard is being asked. And only 79c for the best \$1 Black Fancy Armures, lustrous Satin Duchesse and Pneu de Soie.</p>	<p>50c For \$1 Hats. 345 Neapolitan and Fancy Brads. Many worth \$1, but some no more than 75c. Choice for 50c.</p> <p>All shapes in black, but comparatively few in colors. Please hurry for the time is ticked—don't grumble if a disappointed late visitor.</p>	<p>49c For 75c Corsets. 1,000 pairs of these Superior Ventilating Corsets, with pure linen mesh, in attractive cross bar effect.</p> <p>Sizes 18 to 25. Light in weight, but unusually strong, because scientifically constructed by one of the world's leading makers. His name we must not tell—but wait until you see the corset!</p>
<p>83c For \$1 Sets. 225 Shirt Waist Sets—this season's very latest styles.</p> <p>Each set consists of collar, stud, front studs, and cuff buttons. Choice of colors, mounted in sterling silver and French enamel and silver.</p>	<p>\$1.79 For \$2.50 Trunks. 133 Trunks, covered with waterproof English Duck. Size 32 inches.</p> <p>Each with unbreakable iron bottom, with iron bands and steel clamps to protect top and sides. Brass lock. Inside tray.</p>	<p>75c For Men's Socks. 2,500 boxes, each containing six pairs of English Tan or Fast Black Socks. 75c. per box—the late wholesale price.</p> <p>35c. for Men's 4½c. Ballerina Socks. The late wholesale price for \$2—a good opportunity to secure a supply for the summer.</p>	<p>\$8.88 For \$15 Suits. 133 Tailor-made Costumes. Only a few worth \$15, but none were made to retail at less than \$10.50.</p> <p>Choice of Cheviot, Serge, Covert Cloth and Mixtures, in black, heliotrope, green, tan, brown, navy, and old blue. Slickered Balaclava, and Fly front Jackets, 7-piece and Circular Skirts. Plain and Broad-trimmed.</p>		

Parasols worth from \$3.48 to \$5, at only \$2.66 for choice; the makers' entire surplus, consisting of 423 Parasols and Sun Umbrellas. The former in all the newest figures, plaids, checks, stripes and plain hemstitched effects; the latter made of English Spittlesfield silk, in black, reds, blues, greens—guaranteed sun and rain proof. They are the tight rolling Umbrellas, each with extra cover and silk tassels.



\$7.98 for the best \$10 Baby Carriage of the 1897 season is only temporary. Makers' price will rise with the temporary rise.

The Palais Royal, A. LISNER, G and 11th Streets.

MOVING VERY CAUTIOUSLY

Time Required to Select Proper Men for Office.

UNCEASING RAID GOES ON

Ambassador White Visits the President—New Indian Commissioner. Welcome to the Ball-Tossers. Arrangements for President's Attendance at the Tomb Dedication.

Another large crowd of officeholders made a raid upon the White House yesterday. There was a rush upon the Presidential bargain counter, but bargains are getting scarce, and many went away disappointed.

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tomorrow. This precaution is taken to avoid any accidents that might occur to any of the children.

COMPLIMENT TO MR. SHIELDS.
His Fellow-Craftsmen Present Him a Silver Service.

A large number of the employees of the fourth division of the Government Printing Office met in Typographical Temple last evening and presented Mr. William E. Shields, who is the foreman of that division under Public Printer Benedict, with a handsome silver service of seven pieces.

Mr. T. G. Settle made an appropriate presentation speech, in his own original style, which was punctuated with applause. Mr. Shields, who was unaware of the true intent of the assemblage, responded in words full of interest to the men.

He was exceedingly gratified to know that he was held in such high esteem by the men who had worked under him, and hoped his remarks by saying that he hoped that the wheel of the political wheel might again bring the stars close together. A luncheon and smoker followed the speaking. Everyone enjoyed himself.

The silver service was beautifully engraved as follows:

Presented to
William E. Shields
Taken on esteem by the
Employees of the Fourth Division of the
Government Printing Office,
April 9, 1897.

American Federation of Labor.
The advisory board of the American Federation of Labor will meet in President Gompers' office at headquarters, No. 709 Fourteenth street, this morning at 11 o'clock.

The board consists of about eighty members, each national trade union being entitled to one representative.

President Gompers is ex-officio chairman of the board and will preside, with Mr. Frank Morrison as secretary. It is expected that several of the executive officers will be present and participate in the proceedings.

Tomorrow morning the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will convene for the first time since the national headquarters has been established in this city.

Besides President Gompers and Secretary Morrison it is expected that the treasurer and four vice presidents will attend the meeting.

Important Building Regulation.
The Commissioners have adopted two important amendments to the building regulations touching the height of structures. The first is the addition of a clause to section 4, paragraph 13, permitting buildings to be of a height of 130 feet, instead of 110 feet, on avenues which are 160 feet in width. The other amendment, suggested by the Albert Carry application for a permit to erect a six-story house, is as follows: "The height on corner lots, in all cases, to be regulated by the limitations governing on the broader street."

Punished for Wanton Assault.
John Evans, a youthful negro, was fined \$10 or thirty days in jail yesterday for assaulting William Nelson with a stick. Evans, the testimony showed, started out for a time last night, and the first unlucky person to get in his way was Nelson. The boy was felled to the ground by the force of the blow, and Evans threatened several people who attempted to interfere. He ran through the crowd, but was finally captured by Mr. George E. Barr, of No. 6 Maryland avenue southwest, who held him until Policeman Miller arrived. Evans was unable to pay his fine and went down.

Leaped From Niagara Bridge.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 17.—At noon today a man about twenty-five years old, unknown here, leaped over the railing of the bridge into the rapids. The river was full of ice, and his body must have been dashed to pieces. The suicide was clean-shaven and comfortably dressed.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Next Annual Meeting Will Be Held at Calvary Church.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society will be held at the Calvary Church of this city on next Wednesday and Thursday.

There will be three sessions each day, all of which will be open to the public. Tuesday afternoon an executive session of the officers of the board and the State secretaries will be held and the evening the ladies of the local circles will give a reception at the Ebbitt House in honor of these officials and also the returned missionaries who will be in the city to attend the convention. All of the Baptists of the District, and all others who are interested, are cordially invited to be present.

This society represents the constituency of the ladies who are members of the Baptist churches throughout all of the East and North. The organization has been in existence for twenty-six years and devotes its energy to the spread of the gospel in foreign lands. During the years of its existence it has sent out 119 missionaries and disbursed over \$1,500,000. The object of the convention which is to convene here this week is to hear the reports of the last year and to plan the work to be undertaken during the coming year. Mrs. Robert Smith is the president of the District society, and Mrs. E. W. Bliss is in charge of the arrangements for the annual meeting.

Deutsch-Amerikanische Meeting.
The Deutsch-Amerikanische Club spent one of its enjoyable evenings last Tuesday, at the residence of Mrs. Wetzel, in the long monthly meeting night.

An excellent program, both entertaining and instructive, had been prepared by the president of the club, Mrs. von Hartleben, and the secretary, Mrs. S. J. Moore. Moore read the fairy story, "Der Starke Hans." Master Wetzel recited, "Du Bachelier, Sillerhoff and Klara." Miss Charlotte White read, "Ein Monolog," and Mr. R. F. Schubert rendered, in his usual excellent manner, that beautiful ballad of Burger, "Leonore."

Those who participated in the literary part of the program, were freely and deservedly applauded, no less was the applause showered upon the Schubert Quartet, who so kindly had consented to contribute to the success of the evening.

There were present the following ladies and gentlemen: Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Shouse, Mr. W. D. Burbage, Dr. Ribert, Mr. F. W. von Wimpfen, Mr. N. D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel, Mrs. Hazard, Miss Charlotte White, Mr. R. F. Schubert, Mrs. S. J. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. von Hartleben, Mr. Brandes, Mr. White, Mr. Whalgreen, Mr. Christensen, Miss Beck, and Mr. Walmer.

Social Session of the Elks.
Washington Lodge, No. 15, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, will hold the last, and what promises to be the most enjoyable, "social session" of the season next Thursday evening, April 22.

An elaborate program, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, sketches, recitations, etc., is being prepared by the committee of arrangements, of which Mr. John L. Burkart is chairman, and among the numbers will be several specialties entirely new. Arrangements are also being made to give the ladies of the families of Elks a moonlight excursion to River View, May 24 next.

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As a class the negroes are described by investigators as improvident, unambitious and ignorant. Their clothing is scanty and ragged. Shoes are a luxury and are almost never worn during working hours. Clothed about the heads of the women take the place of hats. The typical habitation is a one-story cabin built of logs, gaps between which admit the cold winds of winter and the glaring heat and dust of summer.

The roofs are leaky, and the windows without sash or glass are protected by wooden blinds left open in all weather to admit light. The cabin stands on posts a few feet from the ground, the space being a shelter for dogs. The single space inside serves as a kitchen, living and sleeping room. At one side is an open fireplace surrounded by a chimney, but outside the cabin proper, of sticks interlaced and coated inside with mud. The floor of rough-hewn

A NOVEL QUEST.

Inquiry Into the Food of the Black Belt Negroes.

SOME INTERESTING RESULTS

Primitive Conditions of the People. Their Low Standard of Living. What They Eat and How It Is Cooked—Their Nutrition Compared With Other Classes.

Special agents of the Government have just completed one of the most interesting and valuable, not to say unique, investigations ever made among classes of American citizens. If what they report is true—and it undoubtedly is—there is a wider field for practical philanthropy among the poor plantation negroes of the South than has been realized hitherto.

The lines of the study just finished were extremely novel. It was made through aid of Booker T. Washington, the noted negro educator, and was authorized by act of Congress to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the nutritive values of articles used for human food in this country.

It has not heretofore seriously occurred to anyone that the proper way to reform the colored race lies through their stomachs as well as through the schoolhouse. It appears that the former should be the first direction of reform in the great black belt of the South. Hundreds of negroes are there simply vegetating or degenerating because of insufficient sense to raise proper foods and because without any one to teach them how. Many facts lately gathered in this region will enlighten the citizens of the South, where this reform has become the most perplexing of social problems.

The uniqueness of the investigation was in the practical methods adopted—the visiting of log cabins and shanties in an unapportioned area and the taking of copious notes, not only as to food, its analysis, modes of cooking, cultivation, etc., but as to clothing, housing, equipment, ethics, industries, and so on of the families taken individually.

The investigators regularly visited, generally during a period of two weeks, each habitation from day to day, two calls usually being made at each house per day.

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The roofs are leaky, and the windows without sash or glass are protected by wooden blinds left open in all weather to admit light. The cabin stands on posts a few feet from the ground, the space being a shelter for dogs. The single space inside serves as a kitchen, living and sleeping room. At one side is an open fireplace surrounded by a chimney, but outside the cabin proper, of sticks interlaced and coated inside with mud. The floor of rough-hewn

boards contains wide cracks, often an inch apart. In one cabin close to a swamp one of the investigators asked a woman if the snakes did not get in and disturb her.

"Oh, yes, they gets in sometimes," said she, "but I hush 'em out." The furniture consists generally of two roped bedsteads, corn-shuck mattresses, patchwork quilts, a small portable wooden cupboard containing a few dishes, a wooden box or old trunk for both food and clothing, a cheap pine table, a few home-made chairs, a pair of andirons and a pot in the fireplace and an earthen jar used as a churn. The farmland adjoining is generally of from 20 to 60 acres, and is known as a "one-mule" or "two-mule" farm. One mule is calculated to cultivate from 25 to 40 acres. Cotton is the staple product, and the status of the farmer in the black belt is decided according to the number of bales of cotton he can sell in one year.

The negro farmer, the representative inhabitant of the belt, generally works seven and a half months of the year, devoting the remaining time to social enjoyment and religious exercises. The work in the fields is done by the men, women and children. Saturday as well as Sunday is a holiday, even in the busy season. The little money received at the end of each busy season for crops is soon spent, and until the end of the next season each family for the most part lives from hand to mouth. While he has money the negro of the black belt is prey for the shrewd trader, who can urge almost any kind of goods upon him. At the beginning of a planting season he is generally without a cent to buy seed or necessary implements.

As a result he signs a "water note," giving the first mortgage on his crop to his white landlord or the neighboring storekeeper. The white man keeps the accounts, interest is often unjustly high, and the mortgage is not always fairly drawn.

On the first day of the fortnight of study usually, the investigators visited the cabin, weighed the food on hand and made arrangements to have all new food weighed before being used. This was an easy task, since food is usually bought at the country store but once a week. At the end of the two weeks account was taken of the food on hand, as in the beginning, and of the portions thrown out as waste. The quantity actually consumed in the interval was then estimated. Samples of each food eaten by the family were taken for analysis.

It was found that the staple foods used in almost all of these negro families were salt pork, molasses, corn meal, and white flour. The salt pork was fat sides slaughtered and salted in Chicago. "Meat" means nothing but salt pork to these people. They know nothing of any other food meat, according to the investigators, except rabbit, possum, or chicken, occasionally eaten as luxuries. Few white people, even in this section, eat pork, corn meal and molasses, and do not care to change their diet.

Managers of colored boarding schools in the section report that their pupils are wedded to the salt pork and prefer it to fresh meats. A very few of the colored people, even in this section, eat fresh meat. The climate is unfavorable to ordinary grasses, and the meat of the cattle is therefore, less fat, tender and juicy than that of those grazing in the North. No sheep were seen in the country. Mutton and veal are uncommon as food. The colored people have become accustomed to eat pork, corn meal and molasses, and do not care to change their diet.

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boards contains wide cracks, often an inch apart. In one cabin close to a swamp one of the investigators asked a woman if the snakes did not get in and disturb her.

"Oh, yes, they gets in sometimes," said she, "but I hush 'em out." The furniture consists generally of two roped bedsteads, corn-shuck mattresses, patchwork quilts, a small portable wooden cupboard containing a few dishes, a wooden box or old trunk for both food and clothing, a cheap pine table, a few home-made chairs, a pair of andirons and a pot in the fireplace and an earthen jar used as a churn. The farmland adjoining is generally of from 20 to 60 acres, and is known as a "one-mule" or "two-mule" farm. One mule is calculated to cultivate from 25 to 40 acres. Cotton is the staple product, and the status of the farmer in the black belt is decided according to the number of bales of cotton he can sell in one year.

The negro farmer, the representative inhabitant of the belt, generally works seven and a half months of the year, devoting the remaining time to social enjoyment and religious exercises. The work in the fields is done by the men, women and children. Saturday as well as Sunday is a holiday, even in the busy season. The little money received at the end of each busy season for crops is soon spent, and until the end of the next season each family for the most part lives from hand to mouth. While he has money the negro of the black belt is prey for the shrewd trader, who can urge almost any kind of goods upon him. At the beginning of a planting season he is generally without a cent to buy seed or necessary implements.

As a result he signs a "water